













## 28 Countries Affected

## UN Sounds Famine Alarm For Drought-Stricken Lands

ROME, June 5 (AP).—The United Nations' early warning system for famine is signaling the red alert.

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization lists 28 countries stricken by drought this year. The prolonged dry spells, the worst in 25 years, have killed cattle and reduced crops in wide areas of Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

For millions, this means serious food shortages and malnutrition, for some, starvation. For housewives in the rest of the world, it means higher food prices as demands on food stockpiles increase.

The droughts came at a time when FAO was already warning that food production in the hungry nations was falling behind the population explosion and other factors were reducing sharply stockpiled food reserves in the industrial nations. This spring's Mississippi River floods, for example, destroyed millions of dollars worth of crops in a country that traditionally makes up food deficits in the hungry areas of the world.

The United States and Canada also sold millions of dollars of grain to the Soviet Union to help it recover from a disastrous harvest.

"Too many countries have had droughts simultaneously," said Anthony Leeds, of FAO's basic foodstuffs service. "They came at a time when there has been a big drop in grain production in the world."

Experts at FAO's headquarters here estimate that more than one billion people, nearly a third of the world's population, live in countries where there is not enough to eat because of drought.

According to FAO, there are five drought-stricken countries in Latin America—Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic; three in Asia—India, Nepal and Sri Lanka; six in the Middle East—Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Jordan and Yemen; and 14 in Africa—Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Malawi, Niger, Togo, Upper Volta, Botswana, Cameroon, Lesotho and Zambia.



The Timbuktu waterfront is now bone dry as result of drought that has stricken six sub-Saharan nations. Note the grounded houseboat on dried-up River Niger.

Among the worst affected are six countries—Senegal, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Chad—in the Sahelian zone in Africa, a belt of arid land southwest of the Sahara Desert. There, the already scant rainfall has decreased by half in recent years. Four of the countries are listed by the UN as among the poorest in the world.

FAO's director, Addeke H. Boerma, has made a number of appeals for aid for the region, warning of the "serious risk of imminent human famine and virtual extinction of herds vital to nomad populations."

But people in drought-affected countries are as much victims of modern economics as they are of weather conditions.

With the price of meat going up all over the world, farmers find it more profitable to raise cattle and sheep than to grow crops.

"Because of the rice shortage, an Australian farmer was thinking about producing rice. But he found it more profitable to give his land over for sheep grazing because sheep prices are going up," an FAO expert said.

## Kennedy Kills Harvard Article On Issue He Is Trying in Suit

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., would not win any popularity contest at the Harvard Law School these days.

Not after his last-minute decision to withdraw from the Harvard Law Review a long article he had written on pocket veto at the President—a subject at issue in a suit he has filed in a U. S. court here. His withdrawal decision forced the editors to destroy 10,000 copies of the magazine, reprint an entire issue and reschedule all succeeding issues. On top of that, they may have to pay an estimated \$5,000 in extra printing costs, unless Sen. Kennedy agrees to share the expenses.

The editors, all top-ranking students at the law school, will not discuss the matter publicly. But privately one complained, "Kennedy apparently didn't take his obligation to the review very seriously. Of course, he couldn't get into Harvard, so maybe he doesn't understand that the review is run very professionally."

Sen. Kennedy graduated from Harvard College but was rejected by the university's law school and went to the University of Virginia instead.

His decision surprised the editors, who customarily plan their

magazine months in advance and doublecheck every footnote.

"We really scrambled," one said. "After all, when you have only two articles scheduled and one is snatched away when you're already in type, you have to do some fast thinking. In the end we decided to go ahead with just one article."

As a result of Sen. Kennedy's decision and the editors' procrastination over what to do about it, a very thin March issue finally reached subscribers this week, more than a month behind schedule.

The same issue, with Sen. Kennedy's 26-page article on the pocket veto included, had been printed and was waiting to be stitched at the bindery when the senator's staff decided that its distribution might cause an ethical flap.

Sen. Kennedy, besides writing on the pocket veto, is the plaintiff, and his own attorney, in the suit in federal court here. The action challenges President Nixon's pocket veto of a measure which would have provided \$325 million for the training of family doctors.

A decision in the case, which Sen. Kennedy argued before a packed courtroom in March, is expected any day.

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## How to Weigh a Man in Space

## Skylab Tests Are Key to Future Flights

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—Elaborate clinical experiments are being conducted in earth orbit with three subjects, including a physician, and with experimental equipment ranging from a blood-separating centrifuge to devices capable of weighing people and things in a weightless environment.

The purpose of the experiments aboard the giant space ship Skylab is an all-out attack on the most fundamental problem in space flight: What is the reaction of the human body to a prolonged stay in space? Such an attack has been impossible in the cramped quarters of previous American spacecraft.

The outcome will have a fundamental bearing on the future of man's ventures into space. For if some of the effects that have been seen prove indefinitely cumulative, it may be necessary to simulate gravity on prolonged flights by swinging the space station in circles on a long boom.

The experiments are to some extent designed to explore effects already known, such as a loss of potassium from the body, a reduction in the mass of red cells in the blood and a weakening of those elements of the circulatory system that on earth cope with the pull of gravity.

It is hoped—and suspected—that these effects will level off after a certain number of days

and that they are amenable to countermeasures in terms of diet and exercise. To see if there is such a leveling off, a variety of in-flight tests are necessary, and it is to this end that an armory of novel devices is riding the Skylab.

To keep careful track of each man's intake and excretion of various key substances, a careful record is being made of his diet and his daily body weight. The food that he does not eat at each rationed meal must be weighed. And his excreta (and any vomited material) are analyzed after the flight for potassium, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, nitrogen and chromium.

The weighing devices make use of the laws of inertia rather than those of gravity. The astronaut straps himself very firmly into the "body-mass measurement device"—a spring-mounted seat that can be "cocked" so that the springs on one side are under tension.

Oscillating Seat  
He sucks in his stomach to minimize the internal sloshing of body fluids, and the springs are released, whereupon the seat springs free and oscillates at a rate determined not only by the character of the springs but by the man's weight. A stack of food trays of known weight can be placed on the seat during flight to verify its measurement accuracy. A smaller device of this sort is used to weigh food and other items.

Another unit records the extent

to which the circulatory system of the astronaut has lost its ability to impede pooling of the blood in the legs from the force of gravity. It seals the entire lower body into an air-tight compartment within which pressure of the cabin atmosphere is reduced, thus encouraging blood to pool in the lower extremities. The extent of this pooling is recorded as an increase in circumference of the man's calf. This test, for each man, is scheduled nine times during the 28-day mission.

To test overall body performance, an ergometer, or instrumented exercise bicycle, has been provided on which the astronauts have performed, despite the sweltering heat of the orbital workshop in which all these tests are carried out.

Among the monitoring devices used in the bicycle tests is a multiplex assembly linked by hoses to a console that records oxygen consumption, carbon-dioxide production and respiration rate. A nose clip insures that breathing is done entirely through the mouth. Electrodes of a vectorcardiograph attached to the chest, back and sides during these tests record heart performance in three dimensions.

Blood is being sampled four times during the flight, as well as before and after, to monitor changes in the hormones and mineral content and the health of the red blood cells.

As on previous manned missions, the changes in bone density will be recorded by X-ray probing of the heel bone before and after the flight, but not on board.

An effort will also be made by study of television and motion-picture records made during the mission to see to what extent, if at all, performance characteristics such as dexterity in assembling small parts have deteriorated.

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 5 (AP).—Skylab's astronauts today studied the complex plan for a two-man space walk to try to free a jammed solar-power panel on the side of their orbiting space station.

Success of the unprecedented attempt would nearly double the electricity in Skylab. A power shortage is jeopardizing experiments and could reduce two planned missions planned later in the year.

Flight director Charles Lewis identified Capt. Charles Conrad Jr. and Lt. Col. Joseph P. Sullivan as the two who will make the excursion, with Capt. Conrad set to make the 26-foot scramble down the side of the barrel-shaped station to attempt to release the panel.

The third crewman, Commander Paul J. Weitz, will remain inside the station to radio instructions to the space walkers.

M. Lewis said the space walk is tentatively scheduled to begin at 1600 GMT Thursday and will last from two to four hours.

The space agency today ruled out any extension of the three men's planned 28-day mission.

Project director William C. Schneider said a review of the problems and potentials of the earth-orbiting lab "has resulted in the conclusion that there is no justification for any extension of the mission at this time." Officials had considered lengthening it 10 days.

Woman Caught at Wall

BERLIN, June 5 (AP).—East German wall guards shot at a woman and then slugged her with gun butts in foiling her attempt to reach West Berlin at dawn today, police reported. They said she was caught after she triggered a alarm signal by touching a fence on the East Berlin side of the wall.

## Paid Abortion Right Barred By High Court

Sets Aside Ruling On Medicaid Funds

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WF).—The Supreme Court yesterday set aside a lower court ruling which said that indigent women in New York State have a constitutional right to an abortion at federal expense.

In a brief order, the court said the ruling last August by a three-judge court in Brooklyn, involving Medicaid payments for abortions, should be reconsidered in light of the high court's own abortion decision of last January.

In that decision, the Supreme Court broadly upheld the right of women and their doctors to abortions in early pregnancy. At the same time, however, the justices stressed that they were not approving concepts such as "abortion on demand."

Both before and after the January decision, civil liberties lawyers pressed the argument that women without funds to pay their own doctors must not be denied their constitutional right to decide freely whether to have an abortion while women with funds are able to enjoy the right.

Medically Indicated  
New York has argued that federal law forbids the use of Medicaid funds for abortions which were not "medically indicated," even though the state has a law permitting abortions in the first 24 weeks of pregnancy.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare told the high court that federal law permits, but does not require, New York to exclude so-called "elective abortions" from Medicaid coverage.

In a suit brought on behalf of women, turned away from the Nassau County Medical Center of Long Island, the lower federal court held that the state's policy was a violation of the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the laws for rich and poor alike.

Lawyers handling the case were puzzled yesterday by the court's order. The January abortion decision had little impact in New York because of the liberal abortion policy adopted by the State Legislature in 1970. One lawyer said it seemed the justices simply did not want to tackle another abortion controversy at this time.

In other actions:  
● The court ruled in a case from Memphis, Tenn., that under a law passed by Congress last year, civil rights attorneys who win school desegregation cases "ordinarily" are entitled to reimbursement for legal expenses from the school boards which have resisted desegregation.

"Invasion of States' Rights"  
● With Justice William O. Douglas and William H. Rehnquist protesting the majority's "invasion of states' rights," the court ruled, 6 to 2, that Mississippi violated the U.S. Constitution when it tried to tax liquor sold on military bases within the state but under federal control.

● Justice Douglas and Justice Potter Stewart dissented in an order as the court ruled that railroad workers cannot get tax deductions for depreciation of federally subsidized bridges and safety equipment at crossings.

● The court agreed to decide next term whether an organization such as the National U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that federal environmental laws do not regulate the Corps of Engineers to be "impartial" about building a disputed dam but only require the Corps to prepare an adequate impact statement respecting objections of environmentalists.

## Makarios Aide Elected Bishop Of Cyprus City

PAPHOS, Cyprus, June 5 (AP).—The voters of Paphos ignored dozens of bombing and shooting attacks Saturday and overwhelmingly elected President Makarios' closest aide as bishop of Paphos.

Supporters of underground leader Gen. George Grivas had distributed literature urging voters to boycott the election. The vote developed from a feud between Archbishop Makarios and three pro-Grivas bishops.

Police said that the Grivas underground was responsible for nearly 50 shootings and bombing attacks on election day in an effort to keep the voters away from polls. The violence left one Greek Cypriot dead and two others, including a policeman, wounded.

But voting was brisk and official results from 76 of 87 polling places showed that 86 percent of the voters cast their ballots for Suffragan Bishop Chrysostomos of Constantinople.

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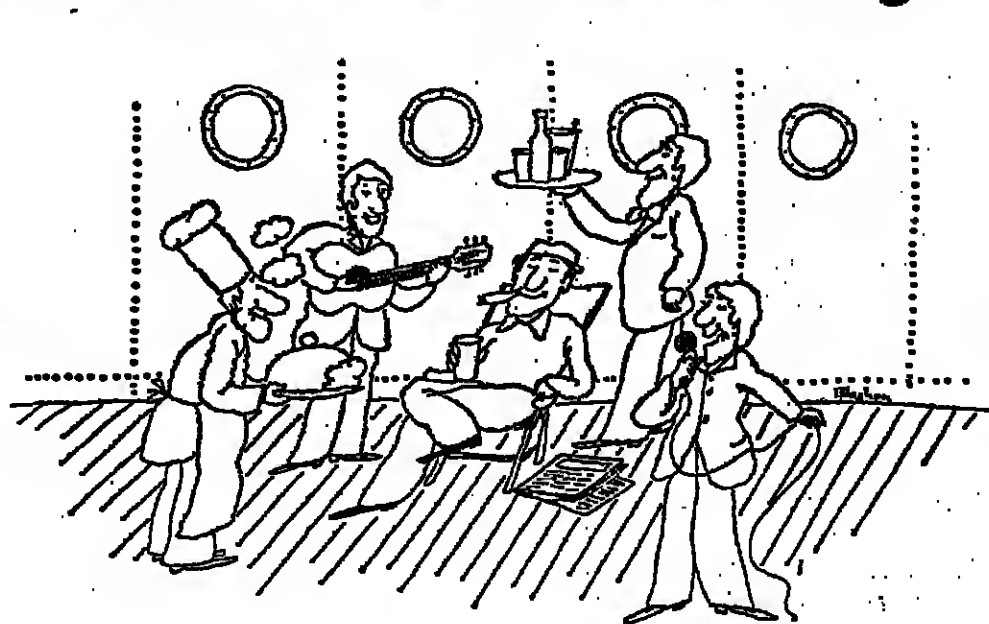
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### Bavaria's Court Battle

## Hennemann to Sign Treaty with East Germany Today

By Joe Alex Morris

June 5.—West German Gustav Hennemann will sign a historic East-West German treaty tomorrow despite a Federal Constitutional Court battle.

Hennemann's office announced today that he would sign the treaty after the court had ruled against a demand by the State to prevent implementation of the treaty, which is the achievement of Chancellor Brandt's policy of normal relations with the East.

The case brought by Brandt's office was based on the treaty's violation of the Basic Law, which forbids German reunification to be decided by the court at the end of July. By that

time the treaty with East Germany should be in force, and whatever the court decides about its constitutionality will be irrelevant.

Treaties between West Germany and other states fall outside the constitutional court's competence.

Application to UN  
Mr. Hennemann will also sign a bill permitting West Germany to apply for membership in the United Nations. The two German states are expected to apply simultaneously next fall.

The eight judges, who came to their decision yesterday, ruled unanimously that there was no cause for urgency. They therefore turned down the State's request for a stay order, which would have inhibited Mr. Hennemann from signing the treaty.

The judges postponed the announcement of their decision by 24 hours in order to formulate their reasons for rejecting the state's request.

The Bavarian move to the courts was further evidence of the growing split in opposition ranks during the search for a new leader to replace Rainer Barzel, who quit last month as Christian Democratic party and parliamentary leader. None of the five states with Christian Democratic governments joined the Bavarians in challenging the constitutionality of the treaty.

Vote-Buying Charge

Meanwhile, opposition deputies tonight called unanimously for a parliamentary investigation into newspaper allegations that the ruling Social Democrats (SPD) last year bought off opposition votes in a crucial ballot.

Following a directive from their executive, the 225 deputies of the Christian Democrat and Christian Social (CDU-CSU) opposition decided to demand that the Bundestag (lower house) set up an investigating committee to deal with the charges.

These center on a secret ballot in April last year, when Chancellor Brandt survived a no-confidence motion by a slim two-vote majority.

Newspaper reports in the last two weeks have charged that the SPD offered large sums to two opposition deputies to vote against their own party.

The CDU-CSU deputies tonight also decided to press for a scrutiny of the secret ballot papers used in the vote.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visiting Sinai front.

### But Israelis Force Them to Open

## Jerusalem's Arab Merchants Close on War's Anniversary

JERUSALEM, June 5 (UPI)—Arab merchants in East Jerusalem today marked the sixth anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war with a protest strike that ended when troops and policemen moved in with black paint.

Shopowners and businessmen throughout the Arab sector, captured during the six days of fighting, refused to open as usual at 7 a.m. They were demonstrating their unhappiness about Israeli rule.

Israeli troops and policemen arrived quickly under the supervision of Police Minister Shlomo Hillel, began using black paint to mark the closed shops with circles containing the letter X. The mark served to designate the shops of striking merchants, possibly for their later roundup.

By 10:30 a.m., virtually all of the shops had opened. Police said they detained 10 merchants who either refused to open or who opened but refused to do business. They were released when they agreed to open for business. No other incidents were reported as Israeli patrols roamed the streets.

'Not a Good Day'

"June 5 is not a good day for us," said an Arab shoe salesman on Saladin Street, the main East Jerusalem artery. "That's why we stayed closed this morning."

An Arab hotel worker said the strike was meant "to show that we are not satisfied with this situation. Most of the world thinks the Arabs are living comfortably, but it's not so."

Both men refused to give their names because they said they feared Israeli reprisals.

The protest strike came one day after Israeli occupation authorities on the West Bank of the Jordan had called in local leaders to warn them against allowing any acts "liable to upset the public order" during the war anniversary.

Several Palestinian flags had been planted throughout the occupied territories in the days leading up to the anniversary of Israel's capture of the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights of Syria and the Egyptian Sinai Desert.

Flights Over Lebanon

DAMASCUS, June 5 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas in South Lebanon opened anti-aircraft fire today against Israeli warplanes that violated Lebanese airspace this morning, a guerrilla spokesman said.

"Several" Israeli planes broke the sound barrier several times over the eastern section of the border region, the Arkoub area, and the villages of Yanita and Aina between 9 a.m. and noon, the spokesman said.

Sadat in Sinai

CAIRO, June 5 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat visited advanced Egyptian positions in Sinai yesterday, an official announcement said.

Mr. Sadat, accompanied by War Minister Ahmed Ismail, inspected troops in Port Said, then went east to inspect positions in Sinai, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Egypt holds positions in a narrow strip extending 15 kilometers from Port Fouad to Ras el-Ish.

## Windlesham Gets Jellicoe Post as Leader in Lords

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Lord Windlesham, minister of state for Northern Ireland, was named today as government leader in the House of Lords, and became the second youngest member of the British cabinet. He is 41.

David James George Hennessy, third baron of Windlesham, also takes over as lord privy seal, with responsibility for running the civil service. Prime Minister Edward Heath's office announced the appointments.

In both posts, Lord Windlesham succeeds Lord Jellicoe, who resigned in disgrace last month after admitting "some casual affairs" with prostitutes.

Lord Belstead will replace Lord Windlesham as minister of state for Northern Ireland.

It was announced that the other government minister who resigned as a result of the call girl scandal, Lord Lambton, was being succeeded as minister for the Royal Air Force by Anthony Kershaw, 57, one of three ministers of state at the Foreign Office. As air force minister, Mr. Kershaw holds a sub-cabinet post.

## UN Set to Begin Mideast Debate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 5 (NYT)—A Security Council debate on the Middle East, a debate which all involved agree is the most important discussion of the subject at the United Nations since the June, 1967, war, will begin tomorrow.

Mohammed Hassanin el-Zayat, Foreign Minister of Egypt, is scheduled to be the first speaker.

At present, the positions of the two sides are frozen on the interpretations of the Security Council resolution passed in 1967.

This resolution called, in equal measure, for the withdrawal of Israel's forces from territories occupied during the six-day war and "respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

Egypt maintains that Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories first, after which negotiations on other matters, including the security of Israel's borders, can begin. Israel insists that negotiations of the two sides must precede any Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

## Vatican Urges a Global Drive Against Environment Threats

VATICAN CITY, June 5 (Reuters)—The Vatican today called for political action on a global scale to counter the threatened destruction of the world's environment and resources.

In a statement marking World Environment Day on the first anniversary of the Stockholm international environmental conference, Pope Paul's Justice and Peace Commission also pledged to awaken the world's 600 million Catholics to greater awareness of environmental problems.

The statement, by Monsignor Joseph Gremillion, the American secretary of the commission, revealed that cardinals and bishops in the Vatican Curia (central church government) had been receiving briefings from experts.

"Planetary Reality"

It warned that nations could not hope to tackle individually the problems of pollution and misuse of the world's resources. "We do not yet have political institutions adequate to the planetary reality and requirements of life today," the statement said.

Independent actions by individual governments could in the long run injure the basic national needs of all, it added.

"No single nation can avert this risk as numbers and activities rise. Its control will be achieved by nations acting together—or not at all," the commission stated.

Catholics must be made firm believers that "the resources of the world represent the common patrimony of all mankind" and that "man's use of God's planet earth must be a loving one," the statement said.

It said that Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward), the eminent British sociologist who is a commission member, had made a special report on environmental problems to the superior general of the church's 350 religious orders.

The orders, with 1,300,000 priests, monks and nuns, are responsible for the education of millions of Catholics throughout the world.

T. S. Urges Watchdog

LONDON, June 5 (Reuters)—The United States today called for the setting up of a permanent watchdog body to prevent ocean pollution by world shipping.

Russell E. Train, chairman of President Nixon's Council on Environmental Quality, made the call at a meeting here of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Declaring that ocean pollution was a uniquely international problem and long-term threat to "our very survival on this planet," he proposed a standing committee open to all IMCO members which would take charge of the organization's efforts in this field.

Besides coordinating and administering IMCO activities, it would prepare binding international regulations to control marine pollution throughout the world. It would need to act quickly and effectively, Mr. Train said.

He did not spell out the powers the committee might be given.

## Israel Condemned For Downing Jet

MONTREAL, June 5 (Reuters)—The Governing Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization today strongly condemned Israel's shooting down of a Libyan Boeing-707 passenger jet over the Sinai Desert last February.

The 30-member Governing Council met behind closed doors yesterday to consider a report from a committee of experts on the incident, which took 108 lives.

The council's resolution also urged Israel to adhere to the ICAO's Chicago convention on civil aviation.

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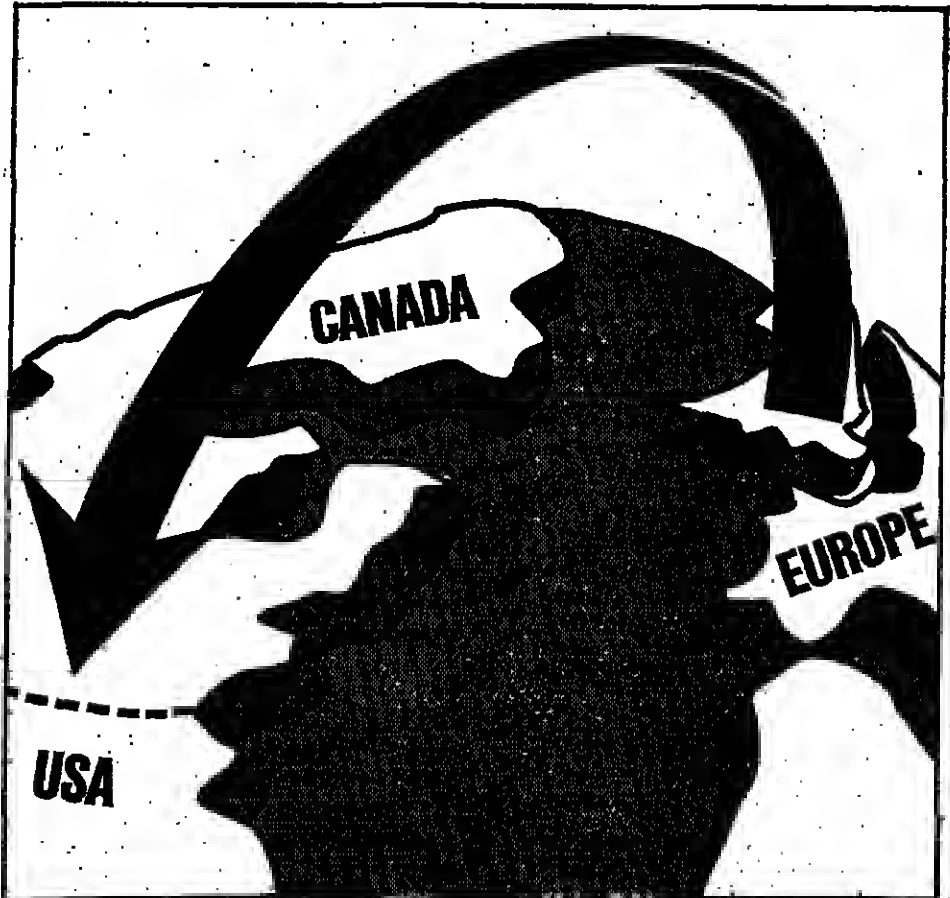
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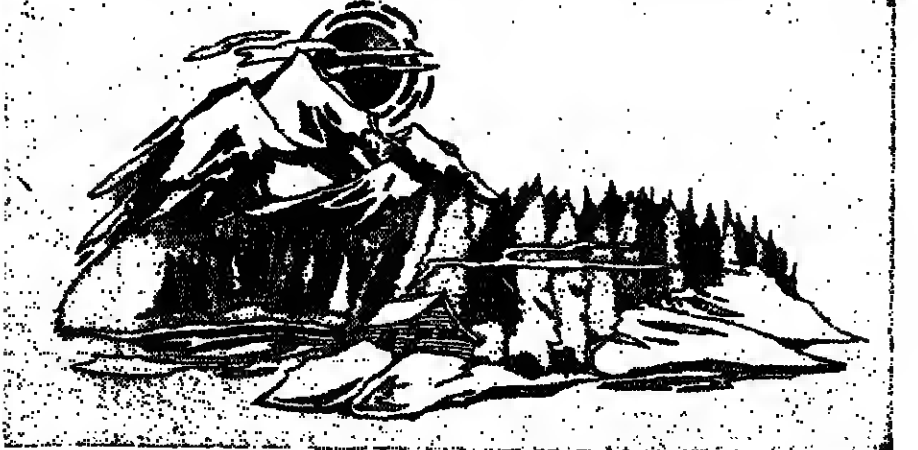


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## What's Wrong With the Dollar?

When the secretary of the U.S. Treasury says that he finds the weakness of the dollar "a puzzling matter" it may be taken as the defensive reaction of an administration whose own weakness is reputed to be responsible for the dollar's fall. But Mr. Shultz has a point. In terms of what the dollar will buy in the United States—as against what European currencies will buy on their own home grounds—American currency is undervalued. But in the world market, there are more dollars available than the purchasers are willing to buy. So it falls.

Watergate is undoubtedly a factor in the dollar's decline and the rise in price of gold. But is it a valid factor? Is it any more valid than the fear of American inflation which caused the earlier monetary crisis at a time when prices were skyrocketing in all the industrial nations of the capitalist world?

Inflation is an American problem. Food costs, largely because of sudden world demands upon the American granary, are going up rapidly. And this in turn threatens wage increases that would limit American prospects of really diminishing the adverse balance of trade which has already sent so many dollars abroad. It is said that Watergate has diminished President Nixon's power to cope with this situation.

Relations between the President and Con-

gress are far from good. There are clashes on many subjects from Cambodia to the impoundment of funds appropriated by the legislature. But this does not mean that on a subject of common interest to all Americans, such as inflation, there would not be cooperation. And the fact remains that European governments have their own stresses, and have shown even less ability to cope with inflationary pressures. If the moneyman bought gold for dollars (as many of them are doing) it would not be surprising, provided they also bought gold with a good many other endangered currencies. But why the dollar particularly?

The very fact that so little is known about the forces at play in the currency markets is extremely important in approaching a solution. No substantial body of people anywhere in the world can really profit from the downgrading of any currency to the extent that the dollar has been downgraded. But someone profits, and it is important to pinpoint him, and find methods of counteracting the arbitrary effects of arbitrage.

Floating currencies are not working any better than fixed ratios, in terms of a stable basis for world trade. Probably the fundamental fact in the present crisis is that there are still too many dollars at large in the world. To cope with this, without unduly limiting the beneficial results that dollars have and can achieve, will again test monetary statesmanship.

## A Day to Observe

In a calendar punctuated by artificial "days" proclaimed by every level of government, World Environment Day is exceptional. So designated by the last assembly of the United Nations, June 5 is worth observing both as an antidote to the pessimism of those who think ecological disaster is inevitable and as a spur to those who are actively working to head it off.

The UN Conference on the Human Environment was convened in Stockholm exactly one year ago in an atmosphere of extreme skepticism. The possibility was widely discounted that serious action could come out of a gathering of representatives of 113 nations, ridden by political differences, great variations in development and strongly held concepts of sovereignty. Yet philosophical and political considerations were in fact laid aside enough to produce a historic series of resolutions, subsequently endorsed by the UN as a whole.

In the ensuing year the consequences of Stockholm have been considerable. This past winter 38 nations meeting in Washington agreed on the most far-reaching program for the protection of endangered plant and animal species ever attempted. A global convention has been signed, though not yet implemented, to regulate ocean dumping. Plans are being formulated this week in London for an October conference to strengthen international machinery for reducing the danger of oil spills at sea, particularly by improvements in tanker design. The UN has established an environmental program, with offices in Nairobi, to co-

ordinate the environmental activities of member nations and set up global monitoring systems. And a world heritage trust agreement has been approved by UNESCO, though not yet ratified by the U.S. Senate, for protecting sites, anywhere in the world, of unusual cultural or scientific importance.

These actions grew directly out of the Stockholm conference. Indirectly, that same gathering has inspired major bilateral agreements such as those signed by President Nixon in Moscow. In consequence, American-Russian cooperation in the improvement of air and water quality is planned as well as joint studies in wildlife management and the prediction of earthquakes.

Impressive as these steps are, they are obviously no more than a beginning. Hard regional agreements to curb the intense industrial pollution of major rivers and lakes—the Rhine, the Danube, Lake Geneva—are far from a reality. Even great seas like the Mediterranean and the Baltic are still in direct peril. And the future health of the oceans themselves is in great doubt.

But problems have been recognized, understandings have been reached, and nations have found a new basis of cooperation in the face of a common enemy. That must be seen as progress—surely enough to warrant hopeful recognition and even more surely enough to warrant swift congressional appropriation of the \$40 million pledged by the U.S. government in support of the UN environmental program.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### UN and Mideast Impasse

The UN Security Council meeting on the Middle East which opens this week is Egypt's idea. Nobody else seems to expect that any tangible progress can result from it, and it is doubtful whether the Egyptians do either. President Sadat's recent exhortation to his people to prepare for a conflict which might outlast their generation hardly suggests a mood of optimism. If, as seems possible, the Security Council asks Gennadi Jarring to take up his pilgrim's staff once again, neither the council nor he will seriously expect to find Israel and Egypt ready for agreement that they were when they received his memorandum in February, 1971.

—From the Times (London).

### Crash of Tupolev-144

When William Huskisson, a Tory trade minister, was killed by one of the early steam trains there was a great outcry about the dangers of this then new and terrifying form of transport. If our Victorian forebears had been as frightened of progress as some of today's faint hearts we would still be riding about in stage coaches. There would be no Costa Brava holidays at cheap jet prices for the millions. Let's not be stupid about the Tu-144 disaster. It is a sad set-

back: It is not the epitaph for supersonic flying.

—From the Daily Express (London).

It is already being suggested that the Tu-144 crash may bring discredit on supersonic passenger travel as a whole. Those with a heavy stake, commercial or merely intellectual, in the Concorde must therefore hope that the explanation of the Soviet aircraft's fate will turn out to be pilot error, since potential buyers may now be drawing the conclusion that technological defects in the Tu-144 may be common to its rival. Such a conclusion is, at this stage, almost certainly unjust.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Greece's Dictatorial Republic

The smooth elimination of the Greek monarchy was a further step in the anchoring of that country's dictatorship. But the people around Papadopoulos can have no illusion about the heavy domestic and foreign political burden weighing upon their entire enterprise. The absence of any ideological legitimation of the present regime and the lack of charisma of its members, indicate that here power is being pursued as an end in itself. No viable foundations have been laid for the structuring of even a non-democratic state.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 6, 1898  
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—The Spanish fleet is now a helpless captive, the Santiago harbor's narrow channel having been completely blocked when the Merrimac was sunk across its entrance. It is therefore now impossible for the Spaniards to come out and equally impossible for any vessel to enter. This result has been accomplished through the heroism of Lt. Richard P. Hobson and his crew of seven. And as an added bit of drama, the mission was accomplished against orders. The attempt was to be made, but not as soon as Lt. Hobson made it.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1923  
NEW YORK.—Babe Ruth, who seems to have recovered his batting eye, has just won a niche for himself among the American League's leading hitters. He is thus not only establishing himself as a hard hitter, but a regular one as well. If the Bambino keeps up at the rate he has been going lately, Hellmuth's leadership of both leagues, which he still maintains in spite of a slump, will be threatened. At the moment Hellmuth is batting .413. Ruth is in ninth place with .341. Over in the National League, Zach Wheat is leading with a .411.



## The Gold Bug 40 Years After

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—On June 5, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt signed a bill abrogating the gold standard and 40 years later the effects are still being felt.

Following World War II, a new accord sought to avoid the opposing dangers of extreme monetary nationalism and excessive international integration of the gold standard system.

This arrangement, designed at Bretton Woods and formalized in the International Monetary Fund, agreed that gold would remain the primary international asset for settling debts but that the dollar, then backed by 37 percent of the free world's gold, would be the key currency.

### SDRs Invented

Trade, however, rose far more speedily than the gold supply. So a kind of "paper gold" called "special drawing rights" (SDRs) was invented. But the problems of money and financing commercial exchanges have never been wholly resolved since the days when currencies could be converted at fixed rates into gold. Lenin, who sneered at the precious metal, said: "When we conquer on a world scale, I think we shall use gold for the purpose of building public lavatories in the streets." Nevertheless, he added, Soviet gold would be sold at the highest possible price. He concluded: "When living among wolves, howl like the wolves."

Meanwhile an extraordinary hedgehog of international money developed: the artificial ruble bloc, the dollar, sterling, franc, yen mark and other normal currencies; SDRs; Eurodollars and new credit devices such as travelers checks and Diners' Club cards; and finally the wampum used to adjust barter in backward countries.

France, for many years, urged that the priority status of gold be restored and that its price be doubled. The United States opposed this. One condition was that when the machinery started to fall apart and Washington raised the monetary gold price to \$42 an ounce, the free market value seemed to triple that figure.

The Smithsonian Agreement of December, 1971, established new parities and the dollar was devalued. But by then there had been a vast shift in wealth. Forty-five percent of world gold reserves are now held by European central banks and 8.5 percent by individual Europeans. European and Japanese central and private banks had acquired perhaps \$150 billion in assets.

These developments have created a horrendous confusion. The free world is in the middle of its biggest economic boom since the Korean war. There is abundant monetary liquidity. Trade is gaining at a record rate of increase. Yet there is also bad inflation everywhere.

And no one can reckon what money is really worth. During 18 months—in real terms—the U.S. dollar has been devalued 17 percent, the British pound 10 percent, and the Italian lira 13 percent. In the same period the West German mark has been revalued 11 percent, the Swiss franc 18 percent and the Japanese yen 24 percent. A number of currencies are floating without any international guiding rules.

There is no confidence in the dollar. Not even Washington promises to defend it. The U.S. government implies it wants commercial concessions to insure against another devaluation. And

national banks around the world are not prepared to part with their gold holdings at the present official price. They would like to dump their dollars instead, and have enough to swamp the market.

Meanwhile that principally American phenomenon, the multinational corporation, further confuses things. U.S. technology and management methods have been transferred to foreign subsidiaries. They produce abroad on the basis of original investments in a dollar that has since depreciated, and profit in appreciated local currencies. These enhanced profits are then exported back to the United States.

The entire cockeyed system stimulates increasing rivalry and dissension among the Americans, Europeans and Japanese. The IMF has made little progress in its pursuit of monetary reform. Its former head, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, is out as a result of U.S. discontent. He is likely to be replaced before the next Fund meeting in September by James Callaghan, former British chancellor of the exchequer.

Callaghan is no financial expert but is a politician and negotiator. He thinks practical account must be taken of the sensational rise in the worth of gold. It might have to be repudiated upward to as much as \$200 an ounce.

Whatever is decided, something dramatic will have to be done to compose the present mess compounded of boom, inflation and a senseless hoard of money.

## Role of the Watergate Committee

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Fire from two fronts raked the Senate Watergate Committee as a new round of public hearings opened Tuesday. Presidential loyalists are urging that the committee summon a handful of key witnesses and then close up shop. Judicial purists claim the committee should suspend operations in deference to special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

My own feeling is that both those views are radically wrong. Insofar as they are not merely a cover-up for Mr. Nixon, they express a poor grasp of the Watergate issue, and a refusal to recognize the central role of public opinion in American democracy.

Consider, first, the suggestion of the presidential loyalists. Their idea is that the only big issue is whether President Nixon was deeply involved. They think this can be resolved by summoning before the Senate committee now the half-a-dozen men who had access to the President during the critical period between June, 1972, and April of this year.

### Accomplished Liars

The trouble here is that Watergate is an extremely complicated affair featuring a cast of accomplished liars. Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, for example, has lied in public over and over and over again. So merely to call Mitchell and the others again without building a record in advance as to play out in public the old philosophy of "What do you believe when a liar says he's telling the truth?" The critique of the judicial purists is much more formidable. They argue that the best way

## Is It a Myth? U.S. Gasoline Scarcity

By David Bird

NEW YORK.—"No Gas" signs that went up more than usual over the Memorial Day weekend added frustration and bitterness to the often-angry debate over the reason for the U.S. gasoline shortages. One of the issues is whether the shortages are real or manufactured.

Individual pumps have gone dry recently at stations here and there have run out. But the fact that some stations are selling as much as five times as much gasoline as they did a year ago—and getting as much gasoline from the major oil companies as they can sell—while other stations are out of oil, has raised questions about whether the shortage is being manipulated.

There have been sharp disputes between major oil companies and the independent oil dealers who sell their gasoline. In Latham, N.Y., near Albany, John Wheeler raised the price of gasoline in his station to 99.9 cents a gallon to publicize a disagreement with the Atlantic Richfield Co., which owns the station he leases.

### The Background

The current gasoline shortages are a part of the so-called energy crisis, in which the United States is using more and more fuel from an increasingly limited supply. Americans have been using steadily more energy for a long time, but a combination of events at the same time has caused a sharper rise in the demand for oil and gasoline.

For years coal was the dominant heating fuel, but with the demand for more convenient operation and regulations requiring cleaner fuel to reduce environmental contamination, factories, electric mills and homes turned to oil and natural gas.

Gas was in limited supply, so with the danger of it running out there was a greater concentration on oil. This meant that even with a steady overall energy demand there were now more people drawing on oil as their source.

But on top of this, the demand for gasoline has increased because of higher usage. While consumption of gasoline rose steadily at about 3 to 5 percent a year since World War II, it is now increasing at about 7 percent.

### Heavier Cars

The reason for this is that Americans are driving heavier cars and they are adding more devices like air conditioners that are eating up more gallons per mile. In addition, the changes that auto manufacturers are making in engines to meet air-pollution control standards are reducing gasoline mileage.

One New York City taxi company reported that while it got 32 miles a gallon on its 1971 model cabs, it was only getting 21 miles on the new 1973 models.

Because of these facts, major oil companies say shortages began developing the last two months as began to pick up with the weather.

There are two types of pendent gasoline dealer: their supplies have been sharply in some cases; who own their own static from the major oil co. and sell under their own and dealers who lease stations from the major oil companies and buy and sell the major brand names.

"There is just not a refining capacity in the States to meet the total of the American public to leum products," Frank N. the president of the A Petroleum Institute, which sends the major oil co. told a Senate committee in summing up the of the major oil co.

Can't Keep Up  
The companies say it: have not been able to with the rising demand because of ever-tighter mental controls that have vented them from bring new supplies of crude o. as by the proposed Alas: line and building the r to process that crude.

Despite the rising demand one new refinery has been since 1953, the companies. Because the industry is unable to keep up with demand, it has in some found it necessary to ask gasoline on hand.

Major oil companies have tried to be even in this allocation, but they that those independent who relied on the cheap supplies when there was than enough capacity to need may not get any because there are no in places.

The companies say the tary efforts can assure supplies will be distributed and they have strongly any attempts to regulate unconstitutional intrust private business and commerce.

Those independent dealers have traditionally sold for less because they do to bear such costs as are and advertising that th names do, say they are deliberately squeezed out ness by having their shut off.

Firms Denounce  
They are joined in a nunciation of the major panies by such concerns cab and trucking compa by municipalities, who bought large quantities of on long-term contracts. prices.

The major oil compa independents and contrac charge, are deliberately back gasoline to drive out of business and raise. They point to sharp rise profits of major oil c this year as an indication squeeze has been success. "In over 50 years of I have never been confou such flagrant abuse of said Benjamin Botwin, dte director of the Omers Cooperative, in t before a New York Stat tive committee on oil actions in cutting off. "It is a sickening display ness morals."

Independent service sees have told of the being ended while pany-operated stati with a seemingly (Company spokesma difficulties can keep up system of allocation t are looking into individ of apparently illegiti tion.)

Manipulation  
Government officials suspicious that the shou be manipulated. Anti- signs have been the so far there have been charges.

Connecticut's attorney Robert K. Hillman, who wider anti-trust powers with the gasoline stor in testimony the other d a Connecticut legislati mittee:

"It is now becomin understood that the Companies are using th claimed shortage to independent sector of leum market out of removing the last real of competition from pricing."

Mr. Bird is an contribu tor for The New York

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By Henri Brandon. 368 pps. Doubleday & Co.

Reviewed by Gaddis Smith

**T**HE Retreat of American Power" is the best account yet written of the foreign policy of President Nixon and Henry Kissinger in their first four years.

Another strength of don's book is its attention to important topics that are shadowed at the time and are in danger of getting lost. The chapter on Jordan is the account of the "tilt of Pakistan—necessary to Peking of America"—is excellent. One of the American policy marks of a love affair with the idea of love on the American government distinguished from Americans in New Delhi is a myth. Even before acquiring independence, Washington had little or understanding for 1951. The 1951 episode of the same—not the affair.

The great peril in contemporary history is that it be overtaken by events of American Power" when the settlement is made. The United States suspended the military operations at F. resumed bombing Cambodia, of course, before the Watergate affair cost the President's ability to lead the country. The temporary liberator American military in Indochina is really ended; perhaps the President the confidence that Mr. Brandman has, not, but his own, an account of have been rather, really was achieved.

But his careful narrative of, for example, "the long march to Peking", provides evidence to justify his admiration.

## Best Se

This analysis is based on data obtained from more than 84 communities of the The figures in the pink do not necessarily represent appearances.

At last, backdash from the right—with a lonely, vallant President in the middle.

One of the most interesting sections of the book deals with Mr. Kissinger's views of Mr. Nixon. "There are the newly elected President asking me to serve," Mr. Kissinger worried, Mr. Kissinger told Mr. Brandon in 1968, "that Nixon's cold war outlook has remained frozen since his vice-presidential years in the fifties and that therefore in the seventies, in the waning military preeminence of America, he is confused and him into taking undue risks." Mr. Kissinger made the mistake (who didn't) of trying to define Nixon's foreign policy from his earlier behavior.

Fortunately, the early, grimly ideological Nixon turned out to be topsy-turvy. The great progress in Sino-American relations that the Soviet Union would have been hard to predict, the creation of a détente with Communist China was beyond the imagination of most.

**THIS WEEK FICTIO**

1 Once Is Not Enough, **Week**  
2 The Odessa File, **For**  
3 Jonathan Lirington  
4 Breakfast of Champ  
5 Honeymoon  
6 The Fall of the Roman  
7 Lullum  
8 The Fall of the Roman  
9 To Three  
10 Escalade in 802  
11  
12 Law and Order, **Gen-**  
13 Green Darkness, **Gen-**  
14 The Endless, **Gen-**  
15 Donald

**GENE.**

1 Dr. Atkins' Diet Re  
2 Iron, **Alkins**  
3 The Fall of the Roman  
4 Hark  
5 The Fall of the Roman  
6 Laughing At the  
7 How  
8 The Jew and the Big  
9 Habermas  
10 The Lupton Comp  
11  
12 Hour  
13 Load, **Landberg**  
14 The Fall of the Roman  
15 Cookbook, **Kidney**  
16 An Untold Story, **Roe**  
17 The Fall of the Roman  
18 Sybil, **Schreier**

## CROSSWORD

<b>ACROSS</b>		50 Wave: Sp.	21 Fruit
1 Scout doing	52 Conqueror	51 Cow-hand	22 Fruit
5 Kind of whisper	32 no-no	32 Constitutional	25 Squash
10 Card game	60 Pointed remark	26 Israel	Var.
14 Poetic word	61 Burglar —	27 Restrains	
15 Memorize	62 God: Sp.	28 Malice	
16 One, in Munich	63 Asian sea	29 Vision	
17 Aleutian island	64 Revile	30 With #	
18 Baseball statistic	65 Anglo-Saxon	31 Small!	
19 Prefix for phone	66 laborer	32 Jai —	
or ton	66 Take out	34 Robot	
20 Grammatical	67 Hair growths	38 Golf g	
no-no	68 Bring up	41 Intens	
23 Kind of service	<b>DOWN</b>		
stick	1 Pair —	43 rear	
24 Political party:	2 Inner Prefix	46 Vestm	
Abhr.	3 Famous last	47 Mosler	
25 Bloodless	words	49 Fan's!	
28 Swerving	4 See 45 Across	with #	
32 Expert	and 29, 41 and	52 Chale	
35 Harden: Var.	49 Down	53 Spoken	
38 Fortuit	5 At rest	54 Napok	
36 Yule fuel	6 Sea bird	island	
37 Barnyard sound	7 Swiss river	55 Calcut	
39 Gardner	8 Sailor's drink	convey	
40 Reckon, old style	9 Swir	56 Gaelic	
42 Facial features	9 Sanger	57 Shins	
44 Understand	10 Part-time athlete	58 Spanis	
45 Do additional	11 Russian city	59 French	
duty, with	12 French seraph	60 Kind c	
4 Down	13 Beverage for two		
48 Word with goose			
or hood			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14				15					16	
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60				61					62	
63				64					65	
66				67					68	

## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE *By Alan Truscott*

A minuscule departure from a normal opening lead pattern saved the United States team from a heavy loss in its first encounter with Italy in the recent world team championships. Garozzo, the potential dummy has bid the suit, it is more important to conceal the position of the king from the declarer than to give East information by making the standard lead of the king.

team combinations. sitting back, he climbed optimistic game contract and had a chance to make it by guessing the distribution.

The opening bid of two clubs by South showed 11 to 15 high-card points and length in clubs. His partner bid two of two clubs, was nonforcing and suggested a final contract, but Gorozeo nevertheless pounced brazenly to four spades. North corrected to five clubs, a contract that would have had no chance if West had, in trump, bid a diamond, or a diamond permitting his partner to shift to a trump.

Gorozeo ruffed the heart ace, and then he ruffed a spade. Thanks to the fortunate disposition of the blank suits, he could now have succeeded by ruffing a second spade, but he naturally played on the assumption that the heart king was on his right. He ruffed the diamond and discarded a diamond from his hand when East played low. West produced the king, to the declarer's chagrin, and shifted to a trump. South later guessed right by leading a low spade to the king, but he gave one in a game that might have been made.

West was Jeff Rubens of New York, and he naturally led a top heart. But he was careful to lead the ace rather than the king. In such situations, especially when

**NORTH (♠)**  
 ♠ 5  
 ♥ QJ1072  
 ♦ K10863  
 ♣ 54

**WEST**                      **EAST**                      **Solution to Previous Puzzle**

♠K86                      ♠J974  
♥AK654                  ♥Q883  
♦Q34                      ♦Q12  
♣Q7                      ♣1086

**SOUTH**                      **NORTH**

♠AQ1032                  ♠AKQJ987  
♥Q                          ♥QJ  
♦Q97                      ♦AKJ932  
♣AKJ932                  ♣AKJ932

Both sides were vulnerable.

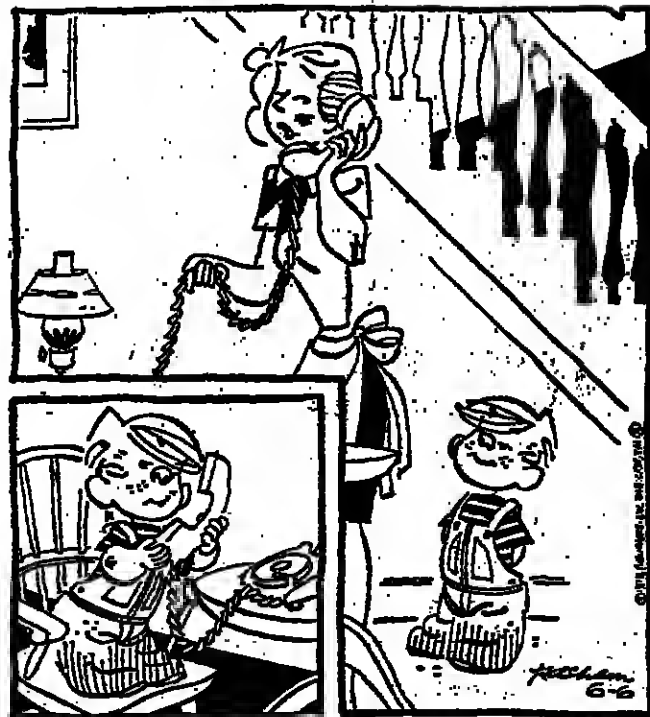
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♥	Pass	4♣	Pass
5♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

SENATE	ARCHER
BASISOM	DERIVED
CHIEF	CHIEF
HANA	HELEN
ATE	MONTAGE
VITIN	MONY
EMIAN	ENTRE
SECRET	SECRET
PRIMED	ROVER
SHEE	LAINE
TER	STRIPPER
RANCH	IDOL
ITALIAN	SENATE
PAID	PAID
CHIEF	CHIEF

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"WEATHER BUREAU? TELL MY MOM  
THE ROOT BEER SEASON IS  
OPEN, WILL YA?"

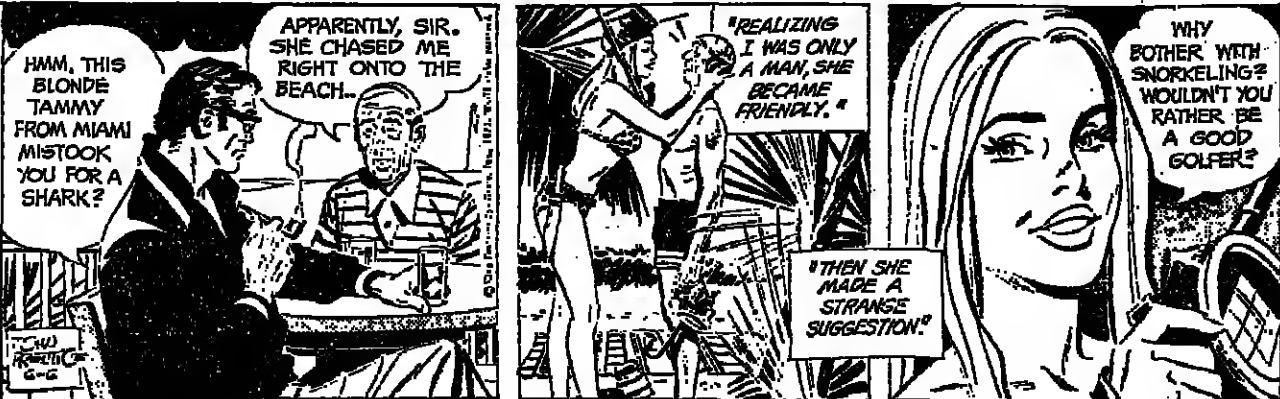
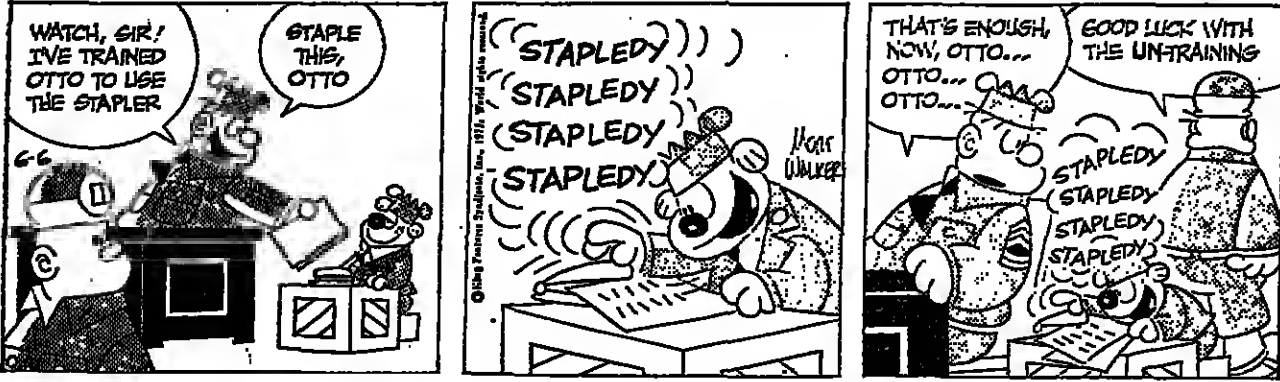
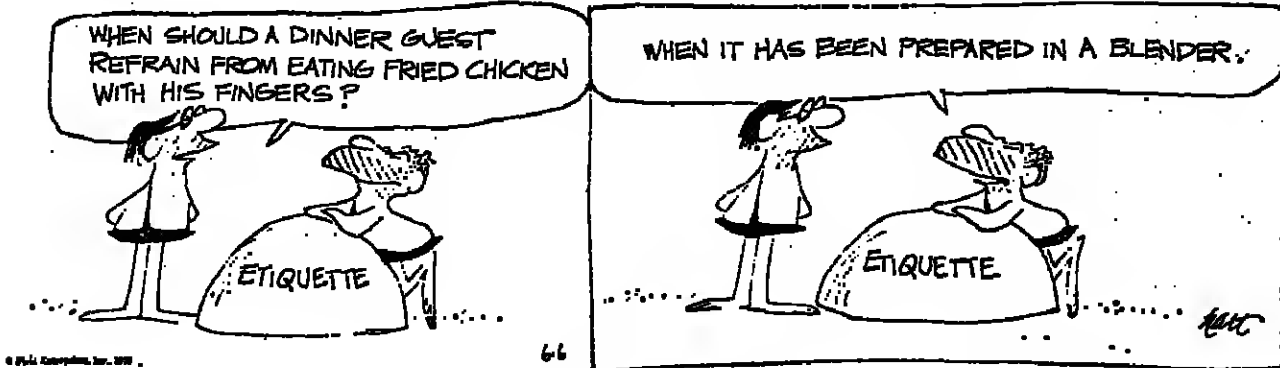
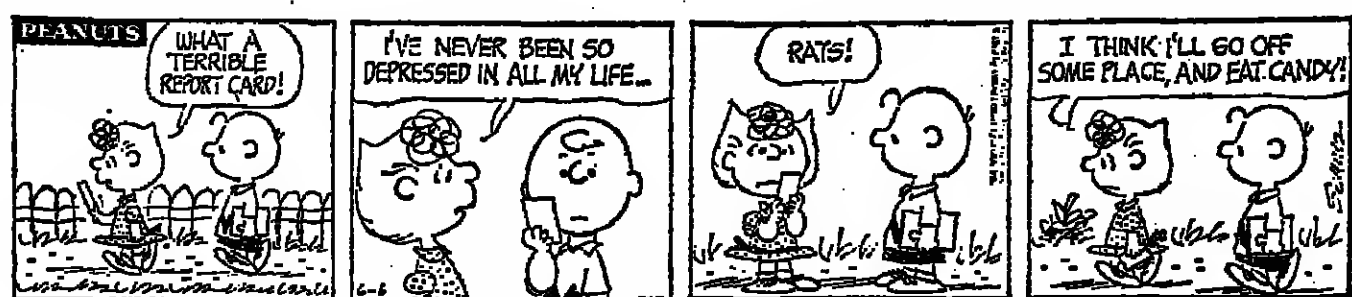
**"THANK YOU VERY  
MUCH, MISS."**

## JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

(Answer tomorrow)  
 Yesterday's **Jambon DAISY FUDGE PUNDT UNFAIR**  
 Answer: On this you should get to  
 the top--**THE UP AND UP**

**RIP  
KIRBY**



كتاب من الأصول



# Stase Is Winner French Tennis; Ilic Loses Twice

June 5 (AP)—The 19th French Tennis Federation, which sent a stream of letters to the French Tennis Federation today to beat him, 4-0 and win the French title for the first time.

In an hour later, he won the title. The 19th French Tennis Federation, which sent a stream of letters to the French Tennis Federation today to beat him, 4-0 and win the French title for the first time.

Stase, 26, easily exploited the slow clay surface, stroking the ball this way and that like a cat playing with a mouse.

Pille started well and won the first three games. Then, Stase, who had lost the first three games, but he never looked it.

Once he had got into his stride, holding his service to love in the fourth game, there was no stopping him. Throughout the match, it was Stase's backhand that won the points—backhands clearing "tearfully" across the court, backhand drops spun delicately over the net, backhand passes hit down the line.

Pille went on feeding his opponent's backhand until the third set, when he switched tactics and attacked the other side of the court. But it made no difference, Stase got excited.

Three straight backhand passes sent Stase ahead, 4-3, for the first time. Two more devastating backhands rounded off the first set at 6-3.

Pille won only nine points in the third set.

At 35, Pille was playing in his first major tournament final. But he didn't resemble the man who outplayed Adriano Panatta of Italy so brilliantly in the semi-final yesterday.

It was the third time in four years this little, preppy, clay title in the world—had gone to a East European. Jan Kodel of Czechoslovakia won it in 1970 and 1971.

Nastase won a first prize of 70,000 francs (\$15,000). Pille won 40,000 francs (\$8,500).

Newcombe Upset

ROME, June 5 (AP)—Peter Newcombe, a Hungarian southerner, defeated fifth-seeded John Newcombe of Australia, 7-6, 7-6, in the second round of the men's singles in the \$188,000 Italian Open tennis tournament.

Newcombe, 26, ranked No. 17 in the world, bested Newcombe, winner here in 1969 and a three-time Wimbledon champion, in a duel of bullet services and long exchanges from the baseline.

Pappa Howe Goes With Sons Into the WHA

HOUSTON, June 5 (UPI)—Gordie Howe, all-time National Hockey League scorer, and his two sons have reached agreement to play next season for the Houston Aeros of the World Hockey Association.

Howe, 45, thus becomes the second National Hockey League superstar to land his prestige and last season with the talents of former Chicago Black Hawk Bobby Hull.

Howe, a 26-year NHL veteran, was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame last year, one season following his retirement as an active Detroit Red Wing player.

Howe's sons, 20-year-old Mark and 19-year-old Gordie, were drafted by the Detroit Red Wings last year.

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**HARD HIT—Met's shortstop Bud Harrelson is on the ground after he was flipped over by the Red's Bill Plummer, who is returning to dugout after barreling into second base to break up a double play. He was out, runner was safe at first and New York shortstop was taken to a hospital where he was treated for an injury to his right hand.**

## Wilt Chamberlain: Big Volleyball Player

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT)—Outside the gym at the Staten Island Community College Friday night, Wilt Chamberlain emerged in sections from a brown station wagon.

Inside, the basketball backboard had been swung up out of the way. The 7-foot-1-inch-tall center of the Los Angeles Lakers had arrived as a volleyball player with "The Big Dipper," his touring California team.

But now, in the locker room, he was asking about Dave DeBusschere of the New York Knicks. "What's the new job he's got?" he asked.

"He's going to play one more season with the Knicks, then he'll become general manager of the Nets the following season."

"I wish he'd taken it last season," Wilt said. "He means money to the Knicks than any of their other players."

He slipped some apple juice out of a big jar that he had brought with him.

"Ever since the playoffs ended, I've been playing volleyball with my team," he said. "We carry six guys, including myself. We're out to give up making half a million dollars a year as a basketball player to try out for the Olympic team, why shouldn't I be allowed to? Give me one reason."

Under the Olympic code, a professional in one sport is ineligible to compete as an amateur in another sport.

"These people should be challenged," Wilt continued. "Who gives them the right to make rules like that? If it's the President, I'm going to have to talk to him. This kind of thinking is a hundred years old. If a law becomes outdated, the Supreme Court votes to amend or change it. But nobody's doing anything about this rule."

He discovered volleyball about two and a half years ago, when he was recuperating from knee surgery midway in the basketball season.

"I used to run in the sand at Santa Monica beach. There were guys playing volleyball there all the time. I started fooling around and I really enjoyed it. But I'm not an accomplished player."

In a nearby locker, Rudy Suwara, the captain of the U.S. team that performed in Cuba in 1971 and a volleyball coach at the University of California at Santa Barbara, looked up.

"You watch him," Suwara said. "Spiking the ball, he's unstoppable. He's as good as anybody who ever spiked a ball. And blocking shots, he's a stone wall."

Wilt's presence had filled the small gym with more than 1,500 spectators for the game against the Radgians, a team based at the Staten Island YMCA which, with its own club of followers, is perhaps the East's best team in a game dominated in this country by California teams. The Big Dipper was easily 15-10, 15-10, 15-20, 15-3, as Wilt produced 16 of his team's points. Deprived of efficient Wilt, Rudy Suwara, Dean Seibert, Larry Rundle and Rich Biffard, but their most spectacular play was Tomi Toyoda, an acrobatic Japanese player who just about came up to the "Big Dipper's" knee and white uniform.

Every so often, the National Basketball Association's most prolific scorer and rebounder in history smiled. Once he even laughed, his heavy "Ha, ha" reaching the nearby bleachers. Another time, when Wilt fumbled a spike, a volley yelled, "We want Wilt's Red," but Wilt frowned only momentarily.

Unlike the man who often scowls and sneers on a basketball court, Wilt actually seemed to be enjoying himself.

"It's a lot of fun," he was saying now in the locker room as he put on maroon slacks. "Every thing being equal, I like this game more than basketball now. When you lose, it's no fun. Volleyball correlates with basketball in that you need a certain power to play with skill and grace. But in basketball, there's no way to vent your frustrations like there is when you spike a volleyball. Dinking does it in basketball but there aren't that many chances to 'dink'."

"It's fun being the promoter of this team," he said. "We get our expenses. If we do make anything, it helps to send my girls' team, The Little Dippers, around the country. I'm just doing it to promote volleyball. I'd like to see better athletes come into volleyball. But right now, there's no money to be made in it. That's why I play basketball."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore Orioles	27	22	.551	
Seattle Mariners	26	23	.526	1 1/2
Baltimore Orioles	25	24	.510	2 1/2
Milwaukee Brewers	23	26	.469	4 1/2
Cleveland Indians	22	27	.447	5 1/2
Cleveland Indians	20	30	.400	7 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago White Sox	27	18	.600	
Los Angeles Angels	26	23	.529	1 1/2
Minnesota Twins	25	24	.510	2 1/2
California Angels	20	29	.408	7 1/2
Seattle Mariners	16	30	.348	11 1/2

Monday's Results

Seattle 3, Kansas City 1.  
Milwaukee 2, Oakland 1.  
Only game scheduled.

Tuesday's Games

Los Angeles 10, Chicago 1.  
Milwaukee at Oakland, night.  
Detroit at California, night.  
New York at Texas, night.  
Chicago at Baltimore, night.  
Kansas City at Boston, night.

# New Grip By Maddox Aids Giants

## Hitting Leader Belts the Pirates

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT)—Garry Maddox is chomping up more this year and helping to keep the San Francisco Giants alive. Last night, he hit them to a 7-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

"I'm not trying to hit the ball out of the park," said Maddox recently about his steady stream of singles that have put him in the lead in National League batting. He is batting .356.

Last year, I sometimes choked up on the bat with two strikes against me," said Maddox, a Vietnam veteran. "Now, I almost always choke up. My goal is to put the ball in play and avoid as many strikeouts as possible."

Tom Bradley, the winning pitcher, shut out the Pirates until the bottom of the ninth as the Giants stretched their victory, struck to five games and increased their lead in the Western Division to three games over Los Angeles.

At Houston, Steve Carlton of Philadelphia came up with a muscle spasm in his back, couldn't start and was replaced by a rookie, Larry Christensen, who pitched a 7-0 defeat by the Astros.

Reds 5, Mets 0

The black world of the New York Mets grew even darker when Bud Harrelson was injured while they were suffering their third shutout in four games.

The score was 5-0, with Jack Billingham of the Cincinnati Reds stopping the Mets on two angles and a double. The Reds, meanwhile, were being held hitless by Jon Matlack until two men were out in the sixth inning—after which they came on for four runs and sent Matlack to his fifth straight defeat.

Harrelson suffered an injury to his right hand when he was turned upside down by Bill Plummer as the Red's catcher broke up an attempted double play in the fifth inning.

Red Sox 9, Royals 3

In the American League, Carlton Fisk hit a homer in the sixth inning and drew a bases-loaded walk to drive in four runs as Boston defeated Kansas City 9-3, at home.

Brewers 2, A's 0

Bob Coluccio hit his fourth home run of the season and Jim Colborn pitched a five-hit shutout in Milwaukee's 2-0 road victory over Oakland that extended its winning streak to four games. Ken Hottelmann, the loser, had his personal victory streak snapped at seven games, dropping his won-lost record to 10-3.

## Tuesday

Rookie Cey Powers

Dodgers Past Cubs

CHICAGO, June 5 (UPI)—Rookie Ron Cey's three-run homer topped off a four-run first inning today and the Los Angeles Dodgers went out to a 10-1 romp over the Chicago Cubs.

Starter Claude Osteen won his sixth game. Willie Davis began the Dodgers' first with a double. Joe Ferguson walked and Willie Crawford singled Davis home before Cey cleared the bases with his seventh homer of the year.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	26	23	.529	
Pittsburgh	25	24	.510	1 1/2
Philadelphia	24	25	.489	2 1/2
San Diego	23	26	.469	3 1/2
Los Angeles	22	27	.447	4 1/2
San Francisco	21	28	.429	5 1/2

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# IOC President Says Anthems May Be an Olympic Loser

MEXICO CITY, June 5 (UPI)—The Montreal Olympics may leave out national anthems from its medal awarding ceremony. International Olympic Committee president Lord Killam said today.

"It's possible that the anthems will be left out and the flags will stay. It's possible that they will both be dropped. At the moment, I can't say," he said.

Of the Soviet Union's application to stage the 1980 Olympics, Killam said Russia "has the necessary technique to organize the Olympic Games." He said the time limit for applications ends in May, 1974. So far, only Russia has applied.

# England Will Try for More Than Necessary in Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—England faces Poland tomorrow in the huge stadium of Katowice, in a World Cup match which may be decisive in its qualifying group. The Poles know that only a victory can keep them in the race, after their crushing defeat by Wales last night.

England, though he knows that a draw would be a perfectly good result for England, has said that nothing less than a victory will satisfy him, and that he intends to play for one.

This is very bold. In Prague, I was once more deeply impressed by his mistaken mid-field trio of Bell, Ball and Peters, all three supposedly creative players—who are not capable of doing the inventive, constructive things one might expect them, let alone stopping opposing attacks, at least one of a mid-field trio should be able to do in the all-round, traditional style of the classical wing-half.

In Berlin a year ago, Ramsey put in "the rightness," hard tackling, uncompromising players like Peter Storer and Norman Hunter in a four-man mid-field, determined for the sake of saving face to play for a draw that.

Good Saver

England has at least found a marvellous new goalkeeper in Peter Shilton, in every way an ideal successor to the unfortunate Gordon Banks. Born in Leicester, Shilton idolized Banks when he played for Leicester City, and subsequently replaced him, first in the Leicester team and now in the international side. His last two appearances, against Scotland and Czechoslovakia, produced five dazzling saves, two at Wembley, three in Prague. But if Roy McFarland makes the kind of mistakes he did in Prague, and in Turin for Derby against Juventus, against Lubanski, it's unlikely that even Shilton can redeem them.

Americans Gain In British Golf

PORTHAWL, Wales, June 5 (UPI)—Walker Cup players Dick Siderow and Ed Tutwiler led an eight-man American challenge through to the third round of the British amateur golf championship today.

Another four Americans scored first-round victories to join seven more who advanced yesterday. In all, 55 Americans had entered this event on the 6,000-yard par-72 seaside course.

Siderow, from Easton, Conn., beat England's Peter Hedges, a player he opposed in the Walker Cup match at Brookline, Mass. Aug. 24-25, by 4 and 2. Hedges was handicapped by a pulled neck muscle. Tutwiler of Indianapolis, beat Pete Waddilow of England, 5 and 3.

Now, UEFA is talking in terms of a "champion of champions" and a "champion of champions" but it hasn't the sense to leave well alone. Instead, it is talking about matching the winners of the Cupwinners' Cup, the victors to meet the European Cup holders in the "champion of champions" of Europe. In the eyes of almost everybody else, this is precisely what the European Cup, completed for by the League Champions of every European country, means in any case!

An interesting appointment by Roma, which has chosen a new manager... a Roman! Mario Scoglio, nicknamed "The Philosopher," since he studied philosophy at Rome University. A slim, wry, humorous, good-looking man, Scoglio pulled off the extraordinary feat of winning the league championship with the Sardinian club Cagliari. As one who knows and likes him well, I hope he keeps aloof in these choppy Roman waters. Certainly he knows them intimately.

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